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                 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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               FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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                                         3:23-CV-03417-VC
 4
     RICHARD KADREY, ET AL,
                         Plaintiffs
 5
                                         FEBRUARY 27, 2025
               VERSUS
 6
                                         SAN FRANCISCO, CA
     META PLATFORMS, INC.,
 7
                         Defendants
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                BEFORE THE HONORABLE VINCE CHHABRIA
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                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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              TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION TO DISMISS HEARING
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                SAN FRANCISCO, CA, FEBRUARY 27, 2025
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                HONORABLE VINCE CHHABRIA, PRESIDING
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          (Proceedings commence at 10:25 a.m.)
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               THE CLERK: Now calling civil case 23-3417,
     Kadrey, et al., versus Meta Platforms, Inc. Would
6
     counsel please come forward and state your appearances
 7
     for the record starting with the plaintiff.
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9
               MR. PRITT: Thank you, Your Honor. Maxwell
     Pritt, Boies, Schiller, Flexner for the plaintiffs and
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11
     the punitive class.
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               THE COURT: All right.
               MS. DJORDJEVIC: And also Nada Djordjevic from
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14
     DiCello Levitt also for plaintiffs and the punitive
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     class.
               THE COURT: Hello.
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               MR. STEIN: Good morning, Your Honor.
                                                       Joshua
     Michelangelo Stein, Bois Schiller Flexner, plaintiffs
18
19
     class.
20
               THE COURT: All right.
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               MS. POUEYMIROU: Good morning, Your Honor.
22
     Margaux Poueymirou, Joseph Saveri Law Firm.
23
               THE COURT: All right.
24
               MR. HUTCHINSON: Good morning, Your Honor
     Daniel Hutchinson, Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein
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     for plaintiffs and the proposed class.
2
               THE COURT: Good morning.
 3
               MS. HARTNETT: Good morning, Your Honor,
     Kathleen Hartnett for defendant Meta Platforms, Inc.
4
 5
               THE COURT: Good morning.
               MR. GHAJAR: Good morning, Your Honor, Bobby
6
     Ghajar from Cooley also on behalf of defendant Meta
7
     Platforms.
8
9
               THE COURT: Good morning.
10
               MR. LAUTER: Good morning, Your Honor, Judd
11
     Lauter on behalf of defendant Meta Platforms.
12
               THE COURT: Hi.
13
               MS. MICHAUD: Good morning, Your Honor.
                                                        Teresa
14
     Michaud also with Coolev for Meta.
15
               THE COURT: All right.
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               MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor, today we have in
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     the -- just so you know, in the courtroom we have Meta's
     head of litigation, Scott Tucker. We also have Meta
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     in-house counsel, Nikki Vo and Michelle Woodhouse.
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               THE COURT: Great. Thank you. Okay. What to
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     talk about first? Maybe we could just talk briefly about
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     the motion to dismiss first, because I don't think we
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     need to spend all that much time on that.
24
               On the DCMA -- DMCA claim -- I always get that
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     mixed up -- maybe I'll talk to Meta about that first.
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You know, this is one of those weird situations where you have allegations in a complaint, but you've already had a chance to look at a lot of evidence.

And I guess my -- regarding the DMCA claim, I'm really skeptical that they're going to win on that claim. I'm really skeptical that they're going to -- I think you're going to likely be going to be able to knock it out on summary judgment.

But in terms of dismissing the claim, I have to, like, pretend I haven't looked at the other evidence and look at what's in the allegations and it just seems like, I, you know, it seems like they've alleged a violation, not based on -- not based on the theory that the, what's it called, CMI.

MS. HARTNETT: Correct.

THE COURT: Not based on the theory that the CMI was removed to make the -- to improve the learning process, right, but on the theory that the CMI was removed to conceal copyright infringement.

Like I said, I haven't seen any evidence of that and I've looked at a fair amount of evidence. I haven't looked at all the evidence, maybe there is some evidence of it.

But -- but just looking at the allegations in the complaint, it seems like they've alleged that and so

why should I be dismissing this claim now as opposed to dealing with it on summary judgment?

MS. HARTNETT: Thank you, Your Honor. I think for two reasons, and we can talk about the standing briefly, if you would like, just because we haven't had a chance to respond to The Intercept case, the supplemental authority.

So I think Judge McMahon, as you saw, came out one way on whether there was sufficient harm under TransUnion to actually have standing here and found that because this is actually not a DMCA claim, it's not akin to a common law property type claim, that would not be an appropriate basis for standing.

THE COURT: I don't really understand that.

I'll be honest with you, I haven't read that decision,
but I don't really understand that line of reasoning. I
mean, the -- if you steal my book and you remove the CMI
to increase the chances that you're not going to get
caught stealing my book and then you won't have to pay a
license, why is that not an adequate injury?

MS. HARTNETT: Well, the question under TransUnion is whether there's a sufficiently analogous common law right, and I think Judge Rakoff's opinion and Intercept acknowledges that there is some force to the argument, that it's actually an attribution right.

But then he goes on to say beyond the bundle of rights that's in the copyright back, the DMCA should be seen as sort of an adjunct property right as opposed to sort of an attribution right.

And I think our point is just that we think that even though Judge Rakoff's opinion is longer, Judge McMahon has the better of the argument there. Also, another key point, though, for Your Honor, and I would commend the Raw Story opinion to you, because it does -- short and sweet, but it does touch on legislative history, like the Congressional purpose to show that it wasn't the same as the rights under the Copyright Act.

But I think Intercept also doesn't help them, and this is probably my most key point from that case, because there when you move to the 12(b)(6) inquiry, it was important to the court that there was an allegation in that case, that at least some of the time -- I'm quoting from the Judge Rakoff opinion -- that there was an ability to provide responses that regurgitated verbatim or nearly verbatim, copyright protected works of journalism, and therefore, I think he found that you're alleging something of a removal that was likely to lead to a --

THE COURT: Right, but they -- they are arguing that feeding the material into the model is itself

copyright infringement and we have -- that's a question we need to decide and it sort of begs the question.

MS. HARTNETT: They're alleging that the reproduction of the works in the course of training is the infringement so that we can get to that, but I think Judge Rakoff in an intercept rejected the notion that it would be enough just to say, oh, you're putting this in for training and it could spit out something that doesn't have CMI.

He -- important to him there that they had stated a claim, was that it actually had examples and those are aren't here, so I think that --

THE COURT: Well, I will read those two cases and look at the standard.

MS. HARTNETT: Okay. Because I think intercept, if you want to say, okay, it's a draw on standing. Intercept helps us in the end on 12(b)(6).

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HARTNETT: But also on the 12(b)(6) points also, I think there's the concealment theory and then there's the, you know, enable theory. I think important for both of those is that it has to actually be an allegation of a reasonable grounds of knowing, of some level of intent, that it would be inducing, enabling, facilitating.

So I don't want to over read the intent requirement, but it's certainly there. And I think you said, oh, I have to turn my eye to the discovery, but the question is, do they have a plausible basis and so that includes the discovery they've taken, so maybe on a sheer record --

THE COURT: But I have to read the complaints and I have to assess whether the allegations are plausible, and it -- or give rise to a plausible inference.

And if it turns out that the evidence clearly is to the contrary, then the -- the remedy is not to grant your motion to dismiss now, it's to decide whether they had a basis under Rule 11 for asserting this later.

MS. HARTNETT: That's -- we would say they could not plausibly allege -- if the facts known to them now which are the facts that they are, they're not the facts without knowing discovery, every single document that touches on this issue that goes to why is about making it -- making the machine, making the AI tool --

THE COURT: I think you may be right about that, but I'm not sure that's a basis for granting your motion to dismiss this claim.

MS. HARTNETT: Okay. I do think that the lack of an output harm, though, when you go back to 12(b)(6)

point, I would commend the intercept rationale there, because I think that does help us.

I think the final point I would make is that it really does need to be enabling the unlawful infringement and you've already struck the claim that the model itself is infringement, it has to be the copying.

And there is no allegation that what -- the removal of the CMI is enabling the copying, the copying was either the taking it --

THE COURT: Right. I think it's the -- I think what they -- where they stated claim, probably, even if I'm skeptical of it, is the concealment.

MS. HARTNETT: I think they haven't, you know, I -- they've kept saying that, but it's not clear how that would be, LLaMA 1, it was already known and then since LLaMA 1, they've been in litigation and they've been able to -- you know, they've -- there's been no concealment.

There could not have been an intent to conceal on these facts because you had public disclosure of the datasets. And since then, they've been able to see everything we're doing.

So I think in that case, they're just -- in the situation we find ourselves, where they have the benefit of the discovery and we have the record we do, there's

just no way to plausibly allege that the reason for this was to conceal infringement.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask the plaintiffs about the CDAFA claim for a minute. I guess I'll just say that I didn't understand your argument for why it wouldn't be preempted and so I'll give you one more shot to articulate that to me.

MR. PRITT: Of course. Thank you, Your Honor. Would you like me to address or correct any of the misstatements?

THE COURT: No.

MR. PRITT: Okay. So on CDAFA, when we're discussing the extra element that renders preemption an opposite, there are two. One is the accessing pirated data using torrent protocols as opposed to, for example, a direct download, which would, in fact, probably insulate the innocent, so-called innocent individual from taking pirated works.

The other is that when you're torrenting, you are also knowingly using your own computer hardware, and other bandwidth resources to participate in the illegal peer-to-peer file sharing networks of pirated data.

THE COURT: You're saying that's not copyright infringement?

MR. PRITT: That is not copyright infringement.

The downloading and the subsequent use and subsequent reproduction, that is copyright infringement. But when you're just focused on the first part, the use of torrenting protocol for -- to access pirated data, so you have the access and then, two, you have the contributing computer resources of bandwidth, which essentially --

THE COURT: You're saying this is the particular way they engaged in copyright infringement.

MR. PRITT: Well, sure. But CDAFA is about access and it defines access differently. All you have to do is look at the CACI jury instructions to understand that there's a completely different definition of access under the state law versus the federal Copyright Act.

So they are two distinct phases and they are two distinct rights that are being granted and addressed. So, you know, it -- it's just like ignoring the pirated and the -- the online network, both the access and the contribution expansion enabling a pirated network to essentially grow massively and allow people to download pirated works faster. That's what you're doing for weeks on end. That is not a copyright violation.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand your argument.

Let's talk about, I guess where we are with the privilege stuff and the -- I guess there is, you know, you've -- you're asking now to do more discovery in light

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     of the revelation about the sequestered documents and all
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     of that.
               Where are we on that?
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               MR. PRITT: Would you like to hear from us
     first?
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               THE COURT:
                          Sure.
               MR. PRITT: Okay. Well, you have a binder of
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     slides that will explain the prejudice that we believe we
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     are suffering. If Meta is going to argue fair use as to
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     its torrenting of pirated data, the downloading, that
     infringement, that specific infringement, there are many
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     other acts of infringement that we allege in this case.
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               If they are going to argue fair use as to that,
     we would request that the Court entertain -- issue
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     sanctions preventing Meta from raising it as to that act
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     of infringement. And so we would ask that the Court then
     allow us to brief it in addition to requesting --
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                           I thought you said that torrenting
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               THE COURT:
     wasn't an act of infringement?
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               MR. PRITT: The downloading by torrenting.
                                                            Not
     the actual use of the torrenting protocol vis-a-vis
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     pirated data.
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               THE COURT: Sorry. Go ahead.
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               MR. PRITT: It is an important distinction,
     Your Honor. If they are going to argue fair use as to
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     that act of infringement, the downloading and then
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sharing, because when you -- one thing that we'll get into, we've talked about seeding. The use of torrenting involves two aspects of sharing data.

One is during the leeching phase, which is the downloading, which is actually the most massive time in which you are sharing, reuploading the data, simultaneously to what you're downloading.

And then seeding is what happens after the download is fully complete, so there are two acts of sharing.

So if they're going to argue fair use as to that, you'll see in the slides, the majority of documents just produced, torrenting, pirated, illegal, those are the terms they hit on more than the documents produced previously in the months before the extended discovery period closed, meaning, we did not have any of that as to depositions, we did not have any of that as to our expert reports, so we are quite --

THE COURT: Can you give me an example of something new that you learned that we didn't know before from the new set of documents?

MR. PRITT: Absolutely, Your Honor. In addition to some of the documents involving the same players, the same date, the same threads, we appear to have only gotten the more benign versions of discussions

between those same players on those same dates. And instead, what was produced more recently, setting aside there are many questions about whether the sequestration was, in fact, inadvertent are -- they're much worse.

THE COURT: Sorry. Are you implying that the sequestration was intentional?

MR. PRITT: I'm implying that there are factually false statements in the declaration by Lighthouse made to this Court and that there are questions about the actual sequestration because we just learned this morning, less than an hour before this hearing, that, in fact, there was not a single sequestration, there were multiple sequestrations over more than a month long period apparently.

We don't know anything about that because we've just been met with silence and obfuscation when we tried to meet and confer with Meta's counsel on these issues.

THE COURT: You know, Mr. Pritt, I just want to give you a piece of advice. Your letters, you know, I read the string of letters about the sequestration, your letters were really over the top and the rhetoric that you've been using in these hearings and in the letters are, you know, on a scale of 1 to 10, they are an 11, and you need to dial it back to like a 3.

Because you're -- you're going to lose your

credibility very quick. To the extent you haven't already, you're going to lose your credibility with the Court very quickly if you don't dial it back.

So the, you know, and the words that are constantly coming out of your mouth of false statements, misrepresentations, misstatements, you know, intentional, concealment, all that kind of stuff and you're just throwing those words around without a -- without being careful, I think, and so I just urge you to dial it back for the sake of your own case.

MR. PRITT: I appreciate your advice, Your

Honor. I -- my statements are backed up by the evidence

and I appreciate your timing. For example, if you look

at the --

THE COURT: Well, for example, you kept referring to privileged documents as the crime-fraud documents. What kind of -- I mean the -- how do you know they're crime-fraud documents?

MR. PRITT: They're the documents subject to the crime-fraud exception that we're challenging. It's just a --

THE COURT: By the way, I'll take this opportunity to say that I've reviewed all of the documents submitted in camera and I did not see any evidence of Meta using its lawyers to facilitate a crime,

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     so the crime fraud issue is over.
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               MR. PRITT: Would you like me to address that?
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               THE COURT:
                           No.
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               MR. PRITT: Okay. Should I go back to the
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     declaration and the false statement?
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               THE COURT: Sure.
               MR. PRITT: So for example, one false statement
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     would be that light -- it says, Lighthouse does not
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     control the timing or nature of updates of third-party
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     tools like Relativity.
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               we have learned from Meta that that is not
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     true. The actual update at issue in this case was
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     released in September 2023 and Lighthouse simply decided
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     not to apply it until mid review in this case a year
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     later.
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               Then the explanation was, well, it was going to
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     expire, because it was a year long, but, in fact, it was
     actually extended as well. So when I'm referring to a
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     false statement, it's something like that.
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               As to the other issues, we've simply asked many
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     questions, and instead, we either don't get a response or
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     the response we get is, We've already said what we're
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     going to say to the Court, or this is discovery on
     discovery. Well, of course, it's discovery on discovery.
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This is a discovery issue.

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If anything, after discovery on discovery, it is an issue like this. I'm sorry, Your Honor, I had a cold for a long time, but I appreciate Your Honor's advice with respect to toning down rhetoric. THE COURT: Do you want to get back to the answering the question that I asked a little bit ago which is, can you show me not just with rhetoric, but with an actual document what is an example of something that, you know, is revelatory in these new --MR. PRITT: Sure. THE COURT: -- this new group of sequestered documents? MR. PRITT: Thank you, Your Honor. One of the issues would have been something that was in our crime-fraud document, which was the reference to being arrested if you are using a torrenting file to download pirated works. There is more. THE COURT: But what document was that? MR. PRITT: It was in our last letter. It was the first bullet, my team --THE COURT: What is it? Who said it? What did they say? What was the context? If I recall, it was Todor Mihaylov, MR. PRITT: who was one of the early deponents in this case, who we

did not understand had any role or involvement in

torrenting and he quotes a Quora article that links and then talks about how torrenting pirated data is illegal. We have nothing like that early on.

THE COURT: Well, there were a lot of expressions of concern early on by -- in the earlier documents by Meta employees that, you know, downloading a pirated dataset was illegal and unethical and all that kind of stuff.

MR. PRITT: Well, the only document we had, if you recall, was the 650-B document by an individual named Nikolay Bashlykov where Meta said that that document showed that they were using torrents.

And, in fact, that document which was the only document that mentioned torrenting said they were not going to do that because of the question -- questionable illegality of doing so.

THE COURT: Okay. So there -- so there's this statement by somebody whose first name was Todor, I think --

MR. PRITT: Todor, yes.

THE COURT: -- who said -- cited a Quora article that said you could get arrested for torrenting?

MR. PRITT: Sure. There's that one. I mean, if you look at slides 9 through 25, we actually identify documents for each of the individuals that we have

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requested for in connection with their depositions or
further depositions in which we have proposed limited
time for further depositions of, you know, two and a
half, three and a half hours, many references to stolen
pirated unauthorized with respect to LibGen.
                     Right. But this is stuff in the
         THE COURT:
sequestered documents?
         MR. PRITT: Yes, in the sequestered documents.
         THE COURT: Okay. Where? Show me -- give me
an example of a slide, show me what you're talking about.
         MR. PRITT: To see an actual document or the
percentages of documents?
         THE COURT: I'm asking you to point me to
examples of things from the sequestered documents that
were revelatory, that were unlike anything that we saw in
the other documents.
         MR. PRITT: If you look at Page 17, for
example, if you --
         THE COURT: Hold on. Let me get there.
                                                  The
folder I have has 14 pages.
         MR. PRITT: Are you looking at the 18,000
document folder? There's two-folders. One on motion to
dismiss, one on 18,000 documents.
         THE COURT: I only have one binder. That is
18,000, quote, sequestered, unquote, documents and
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     failure to comply with discovery deadlines.
                          That's the one.
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               MR. PRITT:
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               THE COURT: That's the one. Okay.
               MR. PRITT: Slide 17.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. PRITT: So this one refers, if you recall,
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     to the MZ escalation, the escalation of the decision of
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     whether or not to use pirated works. This one
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     specifically says it was also about fair use.
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               Now, if you recall, we did not receive any
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     documents about this escalation until the last day of
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     discovery and Mr. Zuckerberg at his deposition didn't
     even recall hearing about LibGen.
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               We have since received, in addition to the
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     in-camera challenges, many additional documents around
     that meeting and its contents.
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               THE COURT: Okay. What else?
               MR. PRITT: You can see on slide --
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               THE COURT: This is from the sequestered
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     documents?
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               MR. PRITT: Yes, all of these are from the
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     sequestered documents.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
                           If you go to slide 19, this is the
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               MR. PRITT:
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     one about Todor, this is one of the ones about
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Mr. Mihaylov, where he's talking about how it would not be trivial to download LibGen and then he quotes the Quora article that talks about how illegal it is to pirate IP and it also talks about the use of Amazon web services to do the torrenting instead of using Facebook's infrastructure.

There are many more documents from, if you look at slide 20 from Mr. Ahmad Al-Dahle who was the head of GenAI about LibGen. At his deposition, Mr. Al-Dahle said he did not recall any specifics about ever hearing of LibGen. Clearly he was integrally involved in the decision to use LibGen and take books from --

THE COURT: Based on this exchange?

MR. PRITT: No, no, there are many. This is just -- we've given you one example per person. But if you, for example, look at slides -- go back to slide 3, you'll see the keywords that come up in these documents, the late produced documents.

And then the next couple of slides show you the percentage of these late produced documents with respect to these sorts of keywords.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PRITT: Again, these are just a single example for each of these witnesses. But for Mr. Al-Dahle, there were a number of documents discussing

this.

THE COURT: And so what are -- what are you asking for? Based on this, what are you asking for by way of additional discovery? I mean, I know you asked for a lot of things in that flurry of letters including appointing a special master to review all of the documents that Facebook asserts are privileged and stuff.

But in terms of getting at the LibGen torrenting issue, what additional discovery are you proposing?

MR. PRITT: We have proposed discovery to opposing counsel that contains -- there's two aspects to it. One is some discovery into the sequestration. So that would be -- we proposed a three-hour deposition of Lighthouse and a 30(b)(6) of Meta on its E-discovery practices.

And then as to the substance of the thousands of new documents that were produced, we have asked for -- I want to say it's 6 or -- 6 depositions, but like two and a half to three hours, three and a half hours of the individuals that are listed in this slide, or in this slide deck.

we've also asked if you recall, and maybe you don't, we had served some specific torrenting discovery in January. We pared that down into a single

interrogatory and it's probably 20 RFPs. We would ask to be able to serve that as well along with your leave to have a rebuttal expert report on torrenting which we served last night on Meta.

All of that could be done within the Court's current summary judgment briefing schedule, because it would allow us, if that occurred in the next month, to have that discovery before our second summary judgment brief.

Because our summary judgment brief due on March 10th, partial summary judgment directed to the infringement by the torrenting of pirated data, so, again, in the -- really under the case law, it usually appears that it's -- the ability to seek and get issue sanctions and monetary sanctions or it's monetary sanctions and additional discovery to cure the prejudice.

THE COURT: Well, what would the monetary sanctions be for?

MR. PRITT: For having to respond to the late produced discovery. I mean, you'll see cases that are cited, even when it's just a handful of documents that are late produced --

THE COURT: I don't think your side is really in a position to be seeking monetary sanctions for mistakes that have been made over the course of this

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     litigation, so I'm not going to be imposing monetary
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     sanctions for what appears to be an inadvertent mistake.
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               MR. PRITT:
                          Yeah, I --
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               THE COURT: And, you know, we are -- we are
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     behind the eight ball in this case largely because of the
     way your side has handled it. So that's another reason
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     why I think you need to be dialing back your rhetoric is
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     you seem as if you've forgotten that.
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               MR. PRITT: Well, I wasn't involved at that
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     time, if you recall, but you did sanction --
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               THE COURT: I'm not attributing it to the time
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     that you weren't involved.
               MR. PRITT: You did sanction us for failure to
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     miss a deadline. so...
               Sorry. So those are -- those requests, there
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     are other issues, though, with respect to discovery, but
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     they're not as keyed into the 18,000 documents.
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                           Okay. Ms. Hartnett, anything you
               THE COURT:
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     want to say in response to all that?
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               MS. HARTNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.
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     try to keep it brief, but I do want to respond just
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     because we're in this public forum. We don't need to --
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     we've submitted, I think you know, and probably didn't
     want to read every detail of it, but a declaration on
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February 12th that explained the inadvertent error.

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We do apologize. We, obviously, took the Court's orders about scheduling in this case very seriously. We made representations that we believe were true. There was a Relativity upgrade that had an expiration date in November.

I think, unfortunately, my -- the counsel for plaintiffs did not actually fully summarize for you, even this morning, we've been trying to answer their questions.

The reason why it did not happen immediately, but happened in November was because that was the deadline for the upgrade and Lighthouse, as we told them this morning, typically -- that's our vendor -- spends 6 to 7 months preparing for the annual upgrade.

It's not something you just do. You have to get your systems ready for it. So they have in their correspondence with us, said the alleged sequestration, whether it was purposeful, it would be -- there's no basis for that.

And moreover, it would have been probably the -- anyway, I don't need to dwell on it, but it was not purposeful. It was a mistake that no one wanted to happen.

We brought it to the Court's attention immediately. We worked around the clock to go through

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     the 18,000 documents. That, also, number they know
     because we've told the Court and them. It's not the
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     actual number at the end of the day.
               It was about 1,300 documents that were newly
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     produced and many of those were duplicates, so when you
     get down to it, it's about 805 new documents, and so we
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     appreciate that does disrupt the schedule a bit --
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               THE COURT: Don't look at me and shake your
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     head while your opposing counsel is talking.
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     not --
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               MR. PRITT: I didn't mean to --
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               THE COURT: -- it's unprofessional.
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               MR. PRITT: I did not mean to look at you, Your
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     Honor.
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               THE COURT: But don't look anywhere and shake
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     your head while opposing counsel is talking.
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               MR. PRITT: You're right. I certainly should
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     not. Thank you.
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               MS. HARTNETT: Prior to this February
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     production, we have produced 31,309 documents excluding
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     code, so at the end of the day, 805 new documents, we
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     appreciate is not -- is an error, but one that we think
     is not massive.
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               we also don't think there is anything
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     particularly -- there are additional documents they can
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use in the case, but nothing that would have changed the calculus that the Court already made in January where it denied -- Judge Hixson denied some new depositions based on documents that came in in December, and Your Honor then overruled their objections to that.

So we think we're actually in the same place we were, which is that the way this case schedule happened was that depositions occurred before all the documents were produced.

There was no deliberate withholding of any documents, and this was an error that affected some subset of work chats and it's been corrected.

In terms of the actual, what they're asking for, I think that also was not, perhaps as clear as it could have been in terms of the presentation, yesterday -- Tuesday. Forgetting the day.

Only on Tuesday did they tell us what they were asking for and it -- it amounts to 38 new deposition hours. There's already going to be that renewed 30(b)(6) that you had ordered on Monday. That's all set for this coming Monday.

Three hours on torrenting, two hours on mitigations, so they have five hours to use on Monday with our 30(b)(6) witness and yet are asking for 38 more hours, three new custodians.

They have 27 new written discovery requests and a new expert report and they actually just served that on us yesterday without authority under the case schedule.

The case schedule had an earlier rebuttal deadline and we asked them on the meet and confer yesterday, are you planning to seek leave to do that. And they said, no, we're just going to send it to you tomorrow, so -- or last night, I guess, so they did.

So with respect, we've tried to have a meet and confer with them to understand. We actually had a call with them yesterday at our initiation to ask what the basis was for these additional discovery requests, and some specifics.

We actually asked for each witness, can you tell us why you need them. They provided us no specifics, when they gave us this binder right before the hearing this morning with their specifics.

And we would -- we don't want to be in a position of -- we want to be as -- in essence, it was a bit of a sandbag today and we still, having heard what we heard today, I don't believe there's anything substantially new here that requires the additional discovery.

And just reminding Your Honor that, I think it was in your January order that was docket 406, you

already had rejected, essentially, the same requests. And in particular, the new torrenting expert that they served without authority, they could have made all of those -- they could have done that expert report sooner, they just chose not to and that's not our -- that shouldn't be on us to have another round of expert discovery.

At the end of the day, I know what's most important to the Court is that you have an adequate record to make the determination of fair use, and we would respectfully submit that that record is before you.

These documents can all be used as they see fit in the fair use briefing, and they certainly haven't made any particularized showing at this point of need, it would still be a good cause standing for more discovery.

And, again, they're just kind of presenting this live to you, so at a minimum, we would want to brief that, because we don't believe there's any specific showing of need. We want to be reasonable. It just has been either everything or nothing.

One final point, I would be remiss, I'm not, I tried to steep myself in the documents to be as helpful, but once you get rid of the duplicates, like, slip sheets and images that are not substance, it was 805 documents.

Some of those are actually not responsive,

they're just like -- when there's an email, you also produce the attachments, so some of these are actually like the parent email, but one of the attachments was responsive.

So we had about a 42 percent responsiveness rate. So even looking at -- it's essentially 805 new documents and 40 percent of that which would be around -- well. 338 new documents.

And so it really is not a lot different. It's not really materially different than where we were on December 13th with the production that came at the end, because that's just how the schedule in this case worked.

THE COURT: Anything you want to say? It seemed like you wanted to disagree with some stuff that Ms. Hartnett was saying.

MR. PRITT: Apologies, again, for myofascial expressions. My wife also gets onto me. Ms. Hartnett and I have worked together --

THE COURT: Just answer -- just -- I don't care how long you've worked together, just get to the point.

MR. PRITT: Thank you, Your Honor. We have attempted to meet and confer starting immediately when we learned about the sequestration. Meta refused to meet and confer until after they finished their review.

And then when we did, it was neither

Ms. Hartnett or Mr. Ghajar and again, they said -- we said what we're going to say to the Court and we're not really going to answer your questions.

They answered a few questions, but then said, it's discovery on discovery. We continually repeatedly followed up as much as possible to understand what was going on.

These documents were collected in June before the substantial completion deadline. They are all the same people, all the same key terms, and key terms like LibGen, illegal, copyright.

They undeniably would have been on our deposition outlines and on our expert reports. As for the expert report, we did not say we would not seek leave for a rebuttal report.

We said we were going to serve it and then talk to the Court about it at the hearing. It is a rebuttal report to the expert report that Meta served on February 10th that goes far beyond what our source code expert had said about the evidence of torrenting in Meta's source code.

In terms of the discrepancies that we are pointing out, you know, slides 28 to 31 show just some of the discrepancies that we have identified and that we are trying to get to the bottom of, including questions that

we have repeatedly asked Meta and its counsel about, but have not gotten an answer.

when Ms. Hartnett refers to what she's now saying are just several hundred documents that were produced, she's leaving out 11,000 documents or the majority of 11,000 documents that were claimed to have been reviewed and tagged nonresponsive before November 9th or 11th when the alleged sequestration occurred.

Again, now we know that there were multiple sequestrations and some sort of --

THE COURT: What is this position you said, we learned an hour before this hearing that there were multiple sequestrations. I didn't -- I meant to ask you about that, too, but I didn't understand what you were referring to. Is it something that was filed with me an hour ago?

MR. PRITT: No, Your Honor. It was an email that we got from Ms. Hartnett's colleagues, one of the colleagues.

MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor, we had a meet and confer yesterday at which plaintiffs' counsel raised a couple of questions regarding the sequestration and we responded this morning, because our Lighthouse people are on a different time zone and were not able to respond

tonight -- or last night.

MR. PRITT: So now we understand despite what we understood from the letters and the prior questions we had asked that there were multiple sequestrations at unknown times over a course of a month, month and a half, both in terms of deduplication, even though the ESI order talks about global deduplication. It's uncertain why that occurred at these very --

THE COURT: Are you saying that there were multiple sequestrations that involves more than the 18,000 documents or are you saying that they're -- these 18,000 documents were sequestered as part of different sequestrations as opposed to one sequestration?

MR. PRITT: It appears to be the latter.

That's on slide 28, because it -- they conflate to two terms, right, there's deduplication and there's sequestration. They're not the same.

We normally when you dedupe, it's only identical hash value duplicates, not near dupes. You only sequester the hash value, but here what we have, these are all what are called WP chats, and you have this massive WP chats that were all subject to a near deduplication process and sequestered, which almost never happens unless you're not producing your duplicates, which you're supposed to do.

And then it shows that there were many WP chats that were not subject to this sequestration in early November and instead, were actually produced all the way up until the last night of discovery.

So it's just unclear what's going on, and we're trying to get to the bottom of that in addition to then dealing with the substance of the communications and their importance as indicated earlier in these slides.

MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. HARTNETT: I just want to make sure there's an accurate record here, but it was on Thursday of last week, the 20th that we wrote a relatively long email to them responding to their various questions about sequestration.

And that we did note that we believed that some of the questions about how we actually did the document review were discovery on discovery and we believed it was protected by work product or attorney-client.

And then we asked them last Thursday, could you please tell us what discovery you're seeking and we got a list of 13 more questions back and suspicion that we had purposefully done the sequestration.

And then it wasn't until Tuesday of this week we got the schedule. I know you don't want to hear all

of this back and forth, but the point is we then met and conferred at our -- we suggested having a live meet and confer yesterday with them.

They provided no substantiation for what they -- other than just the documents are all what we need, but then they did ask these couple of specific questions including, why was there -- be a document that was produced in the February sequestration production when it would have also been produced sooner.

And that -- okay, the answer to that question, so it was a duplicate. It's a duplicate of something previously produced and we tried to explain today in the answer is that the sequestration began on November 11th.

That's when the vendor began running this process that, unfortunately, didn't deduplicate things, but put them in an area we couldn't access and that happened more than one time between November and -- it was just an ongoing process of when the deduplication operation was run, the sequestration occurred.

And so that is why there are at some periods of time, we were able to continue reviewing. We didn't know at that point that those were ultimately going to be sequestered, and therefore, not available to us when we pushed run for the production in the end of discovery.

So, again, we are happy to answer questions

that are in good faith asking us to try to explain the technicalities here, but we have confirmed, we have a sworn declaration from our vendor, that there was a universe of 18,000.

We figured out which of those were ones that were duplicates or a null set and excluded those. They now say the null set is not believable. Well, that's what we're swearing in our declaration and we've informed the Court and then we from there looked through the remaining 11,000 and triaged them to figure out how to most quickly get them what would be responsive.

And so we produced responsive documents and we rereviewed and quality controlled ones that were in the nonresponsive markings consistent with the way we had conducted discovery to date.

And so the basic bottom line is, we apologize that this was a error, but we've run it to ground and there's just nothing -- this is just a distraction from trying to complete the discovery in this case, because there really is no good faith basis at this point to believe that we are purposefully or allegedly doing anything other than trying to fix which is the super unfortunate mistake that happened.

THE COURT: So I'm trying -- this is -- I'm thinking out loud here, so take it with a grain of salt,

but just trying to figure out how to keep moving this forward. And, you know, obviously, I don't, you know, we have some, he said, she said stuff going on here and I don't have nearly the visibility into what's happening that you-all do and I -- it's virtually impossible for me to gain the visibility that I would need to, you know, have a, you know, full understanding of what would be the best way forward.

But here's -- here's kind of the thought that just came to me, that may not be well thought out. But I haven't seen all of these new discovery requests, right, these 20 or 27 RFPs and the interrogatories and even this binder that I've been given which is asking for a bunch of new hours with people who have already been deposed or whatever.

I haven't -- I mean other than just glancing through it in this hearing, I haven't really taken a look at that. I have a pretty strong suspicion that the totality of what the plaintiffs are asking for is overreach.

But I -- I'm not totally convinced at this moment given the small amount of time that I've had to look at this stuff that, you know, no discovery is warranted, right.

So -- and, you know, I'm trying to figure out a

way to resolve the question without having both sides just tearing each other's throats out in a way that's not helpful to me to figure out what the right answer is.

And so what I was thinking of doing is maybe inviting the plaintiffs to -- maybe even inviting both sides, like I said, I'm thinking out loud here.

Inviting both sides to make a proposal regarding additional discovery in light of the newly disclosed documents and in light of the arguments they were making, you know, combine the newly disclosed documents with the arguments they were making before and you know, I made a decision about no further discovery, I thought it was a close question then, right.

So let's look at the totality of everything, and let's have each side make a proposal for how to handle additional -- what additional discovery should be done.

And Meta could decide to propose that there should be none. And the plaintiffs could decide to propose all of the stuff that we just talked about, the additional 30 whatever hours you mentioned and the 27 RFPs.

But what I would do is just adopt the most reasonable proposal in a baseball arbitration type of process and you could -- each side can make their

proposal about what additional discovery should be done.

You can prioritize, you know, the plaintiffs can prioritize what they think is most important and the -- Meta can decide whether they think it would be reasonable to do any additional discovery in light of these, you know, the new documents combined with the prior arguments.

And you can both make a proposal and I'll just adopt one of them in a baseball arbitration style thing and I will not -- I will not take -- I will not meet in the middle.

I will not make any changes. I will just -- if one side's proposal is like totally unreasonable, I'll just adopt the other side's. I suppose if both side's proposals are totally unreasonable, I'll figure out what to do.

But I'm guessing that I would just adopt one's -- I would adopt the less unreasonable proposal in that situation. So what about that? Is that a good way to get this -- get all this mess behind us and start focusing on the actual question of whether Facebook has a fair use defense here?

MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor, my backup proposal had been to at least have a written submission, so you could assess more rationally the need, especially after

yesterday where we didn't get the information that we're starting to get a sense of what the alleged need is.

So we certainly would be open to submitting a written proposal. We also have, honestly, tried to think through what a counterproposal would be, but it was hard to assess that when it was just that we need all of this and there wasn't more of a specific --

THE COURT: Okay. So I think I -- I think that's what -- that's what I would be inclined to do, is do it -- do this by way of baseball arbitration, and have you each submit some -- submit a proposal and the proposals are not going to be due at midnight, because then I know you're both going to file them at 11:59 p.m.

So we'll -- they'll be due at 5:00 p.m. on whatever date we decide, and what -- how much time do you think you need to submit your proposals? What do you think?

MS. HARTNETT: I'm not good at gambling, but next -- I think maybe next Wednesday.

THE COURT: Next Wednesday? You need that long to submit your proposal for what additional discovery should be done? I guess the idea is that you're wanting to go through all of these documents and see what's justifiable.

MS. HARTNETT: At this point, we have not

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engaged in -- I mean we have reviewed the documents, but
we don't -- in terms of tailoring them to their request
on Tuesday of all these things they need, we have not
fully mapped that onto it.
                     Right. And I'm -- I'm proposing a
         THE COURT:
system here where you don't need to do any more meeting
and conferring. You can just make your proposal.
                                                   Ι
mean, you can meet and confer if you want, but --
         MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor, I don't mean to not
agree with your proposal, but another option would be to
do this more normally and try to meet and confer and if
we can't resolve it, go to Judge Hixson with a competing
proposal for leave to file additional depositions.
         THE COURT: No, we're going to get this done
quickly.
         MS. HARTNETT: Okay. That's fine, too.
not about you as much as kind of having a reasonable
middle ground if one is not evident. Our client wants to
be --
         THE COURT: No middle ground. Baseball
arbitration.
         MS. HARTNETT:
                        Understood.
         THE COURT: So -- and I'm going to pick one of
your proposals.
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So Mr. Pritt, anything you want to say about

that?

MR. PRITT: I agree if Your Honor wants additional information that would be the way to go. I would just say, you know, the longer we delay, I think the more prejudice it is given the current court schedule on summary judgment, and the more unlikely it is that the Court would say yes, you do get what you're asking for, because there's then less time to complete that discovery.

THE COURT: Well, and then you may want to take that into consideration when you're putting together your proposal.

MR. PRITT: We have done that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may want to do more of that.

MR. PRITT: Yes. You're right.

MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor, on Monday, we have the 30(b)(6) for five hours, so I think we were just figuring out what made sense that will hopefully inform whether we can cover. I mean, like I said, the topics are torrenting and mitigations.

THE COURT: Okay. So Wednesday 5:00 p.m. your letters are due proposing what discovery. And by the way, to the extent that -- to the extent that the plaintiffs are proposing certain document requests, I want to see the document requests.

I don't want to see them now. I want to see what you're proposing on Wednesday after you go back and think about everything that we've discussed today.

So -- and to the extent that Meta is proposing interrogatories or decides that it wants to include as part of its proposal interrogatories or RFPs, draft them and include them in your submission.

And they'll be due on Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. and then I will very promptly decide which proposal for additional discovery to adopt.

MS. HARTNETT: Thank you, Your Honor. Just for the record, too, we haven't had a chance to respond to these binders which are argument, could we --

THE COURT: You can respond however you want in your submission on Wednesday to the extent that you feel that it's necessary to do so. I mean, you're welcome to justify your proposal with argument.

MS. HARTNETT: I didn't just fully rebut everything in the binder, but we would have a rebuttal to a lot of these pages and the things are presented, it's not -- we have a rebuttal to most of this, just for your awareness.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HARTNETT: Including, like for example, they -- there are 14 documents that mentioned torrenting

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     only in this last production, not the massive amount they
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     were suggesting to the Court.
               THE COURT: Okay. All right.
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               MR. PRITT: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Can I raise
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     another issue?
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               THE COURT: Sure.
               MR. PRITT: Real quick on the 30(b)(6) that is
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     already scheduled that was ordered by Your Honor. When
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     Your Honor discussed it in your order, you had said
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     seeding.
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               Ms. Hartnett now says torrenting. We just want
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     to make sure that it is torrenting, so that would
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     include, for example, the distribution or uploading
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     during the leeching phase.
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               Because, again, the seeding phase is just what
     happens at the very last part after the entire torrent
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     chunks have been downloaded. And so most of the actual
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     redistribution or sharing of the files occurs during that
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     other phase. I just want to make sure that the
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     deposition would include that subject, because we have
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     had no testimony on that.
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               MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor, that has never been
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THE COURT: This will -- I will say that description that I just heard, I don't remember hearing it before. It's possible that I did hear it before and I'm not remembering, but I --

MS. HARTNETT: You did not. This is a -- I would object to the expert report we received without any authorization. They are trying to use the February production, the unfortunate February production as a pretext to bring in a theory of leeching that was not in this case, that was not part of the earlier orders or briefing. It was not part of 30(b)(6) notice and it's not appropriate.

MR. PRITT: Just, can I -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. I apologize. Leeching is part of torrenting. Torrenting is part of this case. Torrenting, you're right, the last time we were just talking about seeding, shouldn't have, but we were talking about seeding as a general matter.

It's just the uploading. Sometimes it's called uploading during a leeching phase, which is part of the torrent. Sometimes it's after the download. So it is clearly relevant and it's clearly something that we only learned late in discovery.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, the -- the question is, we have this 30(b)(6) deposition scheduled on Monday.

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Wednesday submission.

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I don't remember what I said about the 30(b)(6)
deposition. Like I said, I don't remember the issue
being described to me in the way that you're describing
it to me now.
         I, you know, so I -- I mean, maybe it makes
sense to, you know, include that within this 30(b)(6)
deposition or maybe it doesn't and you need to argue for
it in your -- in your Wednesday letter. I just don't
know. I don't feel that I have the ability to answer
that right now.
         MR. PRITT: Then I guess we should just meet
and confer about whether or not to move that 30(b)(6)
deposition.
         MS. HARTNETT: Yeah, and I don't have the
person here that's defending that, so I think maybe the
parties should just meet and confer to make sure we're on
the same page about the scope of Monday's deposition.
         THE COURT: Okay. Sounds good. Anything else?
         MR. PRITT: Yes, Your Honor. Well, there is
the issue of the rebuttal report to their rebuttal on
torrenting, but I guess you would like us to just address
that in Wednesday --
         THE COURT: You can address that in your
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MR. PRITT: There were also numerous -- not

numerous, there were documents and witness interviews including of individuals that were not deposed in this case for which there are notes that were taken by Meta's rebuttal experts and are in the rebuttal reports. We've now been asking Meta to produce those for weeks. We have gotten nothing.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Could you say that again?

MR. PRITT: So in Meta's rebuttal reports, including its torrenting report, it cites new documents from Meta that were never produced in discovery. It cites witness interviews including of individuals who were never deposed and we know that there were notes taken that are not privileged during those interviews.

Meta has refused to produce those. We have now had some of these expert depositions without those notes and we feel like this is another area where we're being unduly prejudiced.

MS. HARTNETT: I'm generally aware of this issue, but it was not raised as something that was going to be raised today. There was one expert where we -- I think notes were in the -- we didn't have notes to provide.

There's another expert that I think we were reviewing it. She was sick and had to have her

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deposition moved. We're happy to confer with them, and I
would submit that the right thing to do is if there's a
dispute, they should bring a motion. I don't -- I'm not
that familiar with this issue.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. PRITT: We have been emailing repeatedly.
         THE COURT: Mr. Pritt.
         MR. PRITT: I know. I don't want to argue,
but, you know, we can bring a motion before Judge Hixson
if that's what Your Honor would like us to do.
         THE COURT: That is what I would like you to
do.
         MR. PRITT: Okay.
         THE COURT: And I would like you to be very
careful in the allegations you're making about the
conversations you're having with them and their intent
and all that kind of stuff, because it's only hurting
your credibility at this point.
         Okay. Anything else to discuss?
                        No, thank you, Your Honor.
         MS. HARTNETT:
         MR. PRITT: Well, Your Honor, is there anything
you want to discuss with the privilege assertion
withdrawals?
         THE COURT: I don't think so. So I don't -- so
you -- you withdrew a bunch of stuff. I have not yet
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gone back to look at the stuff that I flagged for you that you chose not to withdraw.

MS. HARTNETT: Correct.

THE COURT: I have not -- I have not gone back and looked at that yet. So I mean a lot of those were judge -- like you said, a lot of that is -- those are difficult. Those are judgment calls.

And it's hard to decide what to hold, withhold for privilege and what not to. And I -- so I -- I have not gone back to look at the stuff that I flagged that you decided not to withdraw your privilege assertion for. I can go do that and then if I have any concerns about it, I'll let you-all know.

MS. HARTNETT: Thank you, Your Honor. I mean we did look very carefully. I think I would just, without going into all of it now, I think the main reasons for not withdrawing were that there was either decision makers talking about legal advice, but that's one where we pared a little bit off, that was introductory for context, but we were using a scalpel now -- I mean, a more sharp scalpel.

And then there was three documents, 26, 27 and 28 that we did not withdraw because that was work performed at legal's request to collect information and we have case law for that, but you wouldn't necessarily

have known that just from looking at the documents, that's 26 through 28.

We revised slightly our redactions in 32 and 33, but made sure that we were still protecting the direct communications between attorney and client. I think that was also where there was a little context from the comment, but the comment bubble was where the advice was.

And then finally, there were two other, 41 and 59, you wouldn't, again, not necessarily know this from the face of the document, but one of the people that was a nonlawyer was the conduit between the legal team and the rest of the engineering team.

And so they were summarizing the legal advice, kind of coming back and forth as they were trying to prepare for further legal advice. So that was the basis for the retention of the privilege assertions in those.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll go back and look at those and let you know if I have any concerns about it, but if you don't hear from me, you can just assume that we're all square on that.

MS. HARTNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. PRITT: Your Honor, our concern was just that it seems --

THE COURT: Look, I have another hearing. I'm

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guessing that -- I'm telling you that I don't have any
1
     concerns about the privileged documents.
 2
                            Understood. Thank you, Your Honor.
 3
               MR. PRITT:
               THE COURT: All of the bluster about that was
 4
 5
     not well-founded.
               MR. PRITT: Thank you, Your Honor.
 6
 7
               THE COURT:
                            Okay.
8
               MS. HARTNETT:
                               Thank you.
9
          (Proceedings adjourned at 11:27 a.m.)
          **********
10
                       CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
          I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
11
     of the proceedings taken from my stenographic notes in
the above-entitled matter.
12
       /s/ Beth A Krupa
Beth A. Krupa, RMR, CRR
13
                                       __March 4, 2025_
                                      Date
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       Official Court Reporter
       U.S. District Court
       District of South Carolina
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